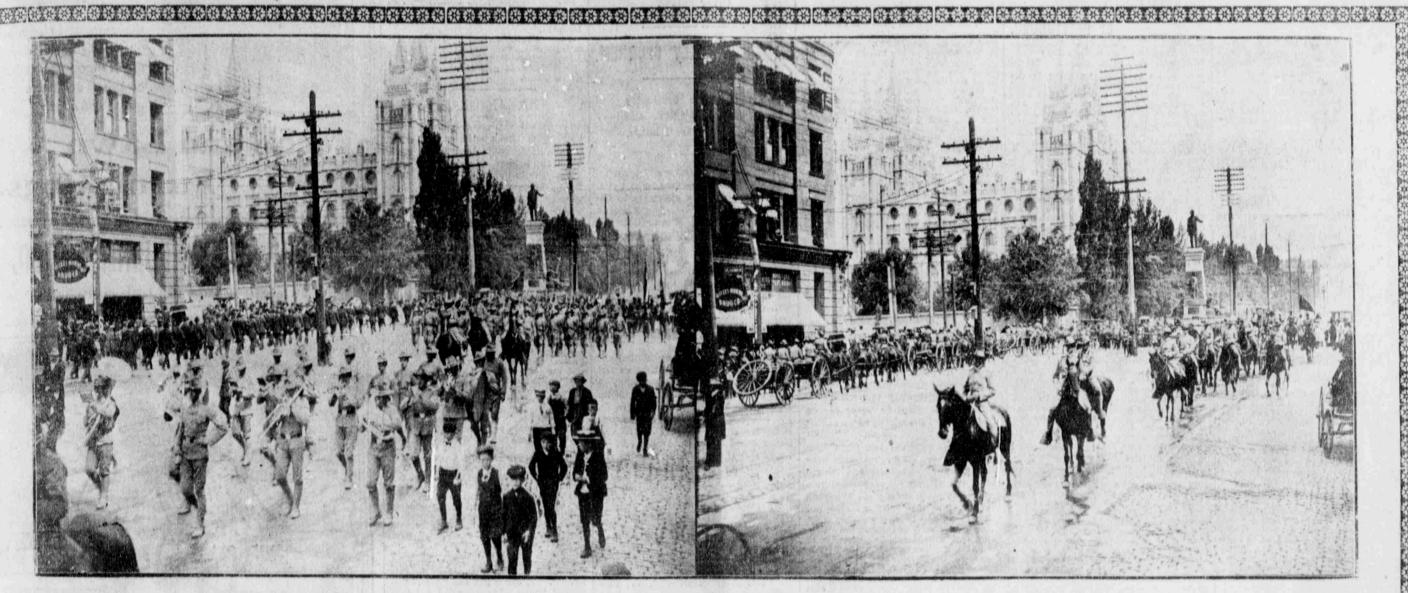
12 PAGES-LAST EDITION

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE PARADE ROUNDING THE PIONEER MONUMENT AT THE DESERET NEWS CORNER.



Photos by Fries, Deseret News Special Staff Photographer

THE TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY BAND AND SECOND BATTALION OF THAT REGIMENT.

SALT LAKE HONORS MEMORIAL DAY.

Impressive Ceremonies and Loving Deeds for Those Who Sleep In Death.

CEMETERIES ARE THRONGED

Veterans of Many Battles in a Parade That Was Witnessed by Thousands This Morning.

SPEECHES AND OTHER EXERCISES

Orators of the Day Tell Again Stories Of Valor and Death-Pleasure Holds Sway This Afternoon.

The day has been given over to the

honor of the dead, The sun-baked hills of the city cemetery and the beautiful green plots of Mt. Olivet are thronged with loved ones of those who have gone before, and by sun down will be transformed into flowery Edens,

Never in the history of the city, perhaps, has the observance of Memorial day been more general. The program has been a simple one. In the morning everybody watched the parade. Then everybody went to the cemetories load. ed down with flowers for the graves of cherished ones. Then dinner. Then pelasure. As though to wipe away the emnity that attended the visit to burial grounds, the whole trut seems to have gone to the resorts. If v. street car owned by the company in service. But it is difficult to this afternoon, whether the lines ling to Saltair, Lagoon, Calder's and the other haunts of pleasure-seekers, or those leading to the cemeteries, are the heavily taxed.

More heavily taxed.

Nature smiled her broadest on the day. The sun came up clear and strong. The sky was clear. Only for an hour was there a symptom of distrustful weather. This was when a cloud gathered directly overhead, obscuring the sun. But it soon melted away. As though a kind providence would not permit the maiming of so beautiful a day.

services were held at the cemeteries Addresse to the G. A. R. were delivered by eminent speakers, and thousands listened to them, enraptured.

FLAGS AND FLOWERS,

Although there was no general re-quest for decorations, the business houses have come to the front with unsual thoughtfulness. Flags float from larger buildings up and down East apple street. In front of the Ken-b, colors that almost obscure the front entrance hang from the balcony. From the tops of the Mercantile, Paris Millinery, Keith, Crane, Scott-Strevell, Auerbach and other buildings, the Stars and Stripes float prominenty. Many carriages and automobiles are draped in national colors.

The floral shops were barren last ower to be had in any florist's store in the city. This is something that has not happened before in many years. It indicates how generally the day has been observed. All business has ceased, as usual.

TODAY'S PARADE.

The great public feature of the day was the parade, which moved from the corner of Third South and State streets at 16 o'clock. Two hours beforehand people had begun to gather along the line of march. They were dressed in their best, many carried flags, and all

with a demostration of gratitude to the military organization, that were to march. There was very little delay in military organization, that were to march. There was very little delay in the start. The column swung into East Temple street from Third South. In front was the usual platoon of police, led by Chief Lynch, and accompanied by four mounted officers. Next was the patrol wagon, drawn by the spanking team recently purchased, and gaily decorated. Then came Frank H. Clark, department commander of the G. A. R., and Grand Marshal of the procession. He was mounted on a flery charger complete the picture, a bugler of the Utah Light Artillery, accompanied him. Next in line, riding abreast, were Col. M. M. Kaighn, Maj. Richard W. Young. Capt. J. Wash Young and Capt. Jos. E.

THE REGULARS FOLLOW.

The Ninth infantry band led the Ninth infantry, and if prizes were offered, this division of the parade would come in for strong consideration. To the lively quickstep, the regulars marched with the vim, vigor and steadiness that comes only from experience. They were loudly applieded all along They were loudly applauded all along the line, a more dashing lot of soldiers never having been seen in this city.

HEROES OF LONG AGO.

And then the "vets" themselves. He roes of Chattanooga, Gettysburg and Appammattox! Why, some of them carried umbrellas to ward of the pelt-ing rays of Old Sol, and some used staffs to help them on their way. But there was not one who forgot to raise his hat, with almost tearful pride, as the thousands of spectators cheered lustily the G. A. R. First came the James B. McKean post, about 30 strong, and then the George R. Maxwell post, of considerable less numbers To those who have watched the memorial parades year after year, there was an eloquent, but sorrowful, story in the sight. It was apparent how the ranks are thinning out. It is likely ranks are thinning out. It is likely that a full score of veterans have passed away during the year, and more of them will go within another year. Even today, the carriages that followed the faithful old marchers carried a number from each post who are absolutely unable to make another march. "It will be but a short time," sighed a spectator, "before only our Spanish-American heroes remain."

The Women's Relief corps followed.

The Women's Relief corps followed the two posts, in carriages, and behind them came the Utah Light; Artillery, boys in their old khaki uniforms, led by Capt. E. A. Wedgewood.

A MATTER OF REGRET.

There was disappointment in the showing made by the Utah battery boys. For some inexplicable reason, the officers of the association are unble to get the members out on parade. It is a pity that in today's magnificent parade, with hundreds of men from Fort Douglas, the Utah Light artillery, two batteries, had a representation of

The Indian war veterans, most of them long since heary-haired, marched with their red banner flying and evoked the plaudits of the multitude.

And then came the picturesque artillery from Fort Douglas. There were two divisions of 12 guns each, being the Twelfth and Twenty-second United States artillery. A fiber lot of men and states artillery. A finer lot of men and horses was never seen here and their training shows in every step they take. Held's band swung in behind the regulars, heading the National Guard infantry. Then came All Hallows cadets. Their uniforms are gray—the only gray shown in the parade—and partially from the sentiment their draws. gray snown in the parade—and par-tially from the sentiment their dress recalled, and partially because of their fife appearance, the crowd found itself cheering again. The High school ca-dets received the same sort of an ova-tion. The National Guard battery and the troop of cavalry were chested by the troop of cavalry were cheered lus-tily and the Veteran Firemen were no less eagerly greeted than the old war veterans. Chief Ottinger still leads them on such occasions, and a grateful community hopes he will do so many

times yet.

The last feature of the parade was the fire department, which made an ex-

line of march was from Knutsford corner to East Temple street, thence north to the Pioneer monument, thence countermarched to

Second South, thence east to State street, where the procession disbanded, The veterans and women's relief corps proceeded at once to the ceme-teries and for several hours were engaged in decorating the graves.

THE CITY CEMETERY.

Great Burial Ground the Scene Of Flowers. Tears and Sorrow.

there paid tribute to loved ones gone before by bedecking their graves with flowers as beautiful as they were fragrant. Perhaps not in the history of "the silent city of the dead" has there been such an immense crowd as that witnessed there today. The street car company was at its wits' ends to handle the business, while at the cemetery Sexton Davis and assistants were kept busy answering inquiries and pointing out to those who called, the plot of ground where loved ones had been laid away. Unlike the scene described in the opening stanza of Gray's elegy. opening stanza of Gray's ing witness to the fact that death is no respecter of persons, that it is in reality the unwelcome visitant that knocks at every door. Every avenue in the cemetery was crowded and here and there could be seen little knots of

and there could be seen little knots of people, some arranging flowers on the mound of earth marking the resting place of those departed, and others, with moistened cheek, shedding an unbidden tear at thought of happy days with those who had been called away. The only exercises of a formal character that were carried out, were those under the direction of the George Ramaxwell Post, G. A. R., the Women's, Relief Corps and the Utah-Philippine Veterans. After decorating the graves of dparted comrades, reading the ritual of the Grand Army and listening. ual of the Grand Army and listening to inspiring strains from the Utah State band, Hon. W. D. Riter was introduced and made a telling speech in which he recounted the achievements. of the nation's heroes and paid tribute, to those who had laid down their lives. for their country's cause. In the early day struggles of the nation the west was too young to participate, but not so in the war of '98 when thousands of her gallant sons marched forth in obe dience to their country's call, and with the intrepidity of the true, American soldier, gave their best efforts to vindi-

The other seaker of the day was Gen, Rollins who reviewed the war history of the past and paid tribute to those who participated in the war of the Rebellion an internecine contest, the the Rebellion an interfective contest, the like of which the world has never known. Gen. Rollins praised the Confederate soldiers for their courage and gallantry and said that the greatest battle of the Rebellion was that of Gettysburg, which, in the awfulness of the struggle and the bravery of the men participating, was not excelled by even the battle of Waterloo. At the close of the exercises three salutes were fired.

AT MT. OLIVET.

G. A. R. and Other Organizations Do Honor to Sleeping Heroes.

Memorial services at Mt. Olivet cemetery were conducted by the J. B. Mc-Kean post, G. A. R., and the Woman's Relief Corps of the same post, The orator of the occasion was Rev. Dr. D. H. Taibot, superintendent of the Methodist mission for Utah, who delivered an able and eloquent address, in which he paid the highest tribute to the sol-dier dead, and which was received with hearty applause. The entire cemetery was simply a flower garden, nearly every grave in the entire plot being profusely decorated with flowers.

The G. A. R. heaped flowers and flags on the graves of their dead and their nument was almost completely ered with flags. The graves of Utah volunteers, a few of whom are buried at Mt. Ollvet, were also decorated with flags and flowers. The Masons, Wood-men of the World and other praternal orders appointed committees who placed a bouquet on the grave of each departed member of their order. In addition to all these the private graves were cost most lavishly strewn with flowers and the entire cemetery presented a most beautiful appearance

After the parade the G. A. R. and the Relief corps went directly to the cemetery. They were preceded and followed by hundreds of people, who went carriages, on the cars and on foot, It is estimated that several thousand people visited the cemetery during the day and placed flowers on the graves. The G. A. R. arrived at the cemetery about 11 o'clock and their services were commenced shortly afterwards. They were conducted on a piatform erected near the G. A. R. monument and lasted

(Continued on page two.)

BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

Prest. Roosevelt Goes Over it and Studies the Historic Scene at Close Range.

WHERE SICKLES LOST A LEC.

He Points Place Out to President-Latter Makes an Address Dwelling On Lessons of the War.

Gettysburg, Pa., May 30 .- President Roosevelt and party reached this historic battleground at 8:30 today. Leaving Washington at 10:30 last night. A. leisurely run was made by the B. & O. special train to Penmar, Pa. There, ina delightful park in the mountains, the train was side tracked at 2 p. m., remaining until 7:30 this morning. Be-fore the train left for Gettysburg sev-eral hundred people had gathered. The president appeared on the rear plat-form of his private car and was given an enthusiastic reception. He spoke as

follows:

"It is a great pleasure to greet you this morning, and I am so glad that we have such beautiful weather on the occasion of my visiting this historic battlefield of the war on Decoration day, I will not attempt to speak now as I am to see all of you, especially those who wear the button that shows you have a right greater than any of the have a right greater than any of the rest of us to be here and to rejoice in all that this memorial day means?"

all that this memorial day means?"
The train was stopped at Gettysburg at Reynolds avenue, the road which traverses the position of the Confederate armies on the first day of the battle. There the president and party entered carriages and started on a drive over the battlefield.

As President and Mrs. Roosevelt alighted from their car they were greeted by Gov. Pennspacker on behalf of the commonwealth of Pennsplvania, and by a reception committee of the

and by a reception committee of the Corporal Skelly post No. 9, G. A. R. under whose auspices the ceremonies of the day were conducted. A section of a battery of the Third artillery, U. S. A., fired a presidential sature of 21 fired a presidential salute of 21;

OVER THE BATTLEFIELD.

. The drive over the battlefield occupied three hours and a quarter, the entire twenty miles of the fine roads built by the national government being covered. Frequent stops were made to enable the president to study at close range some of the more important features of the historic field. He manifested familiarity with the de-He manifested familiarity with the de-tails of the battle and expressed the deepest interest in various incidents re-counted by Gen. O. O. Howard and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, both of whom parti-cipated in the three days' engagement on Little Round Top, where a prolonged stop was made. Gens. Howard and stop was made. Gens. Howard and Sickles described the battle, the presi-dent, Mrs. Roosevelt and the entire dent, Mrs. Roosevelt and the entire party listening attentively to the graphic word pictures the two distinguished veterans drew of the situations as they arose during the battle. At the president's request Gen. Sickles pointed out where he received the would that cost him his right leg. In that connection he said that he did not know precisely when he received the would tion he said that he did not know precisely when he received the wound as he did not know that he had been hit until he returned to his headquarters about 6:30 p. m., only discovering, the fact then by finding his right hand, which had been resting on his leg, covered with blood. While Gens. Howard and Sickles were talking Maj. Robbins, who served as a major in the Equition who served as a major in the Fourth Alabama, in Laws' brigade, during the second and third days of the fighting, joined the party and greeted the president. He was recognized instantly by Gen. Sickles, who remarked eagerly:
"There is the fellow who tried to take
the hill, but found it too high.

"Yes," responded Maj. Robbins, "we

which he participated. After hearing cross fire of graphic descriptions of both Union and Confederates partici-pants, Mr. Roosevelt remarked: "This country is all right so long as

Little Round Top.'

CEREMONIES ON BATTLEFIELD November 19, 1863, President Linco delivered the immortal address enun ciating principles which have rung around the world for more than a third

f a century. President Roosevelt was escorted to the cemetery on the battlefield by a body of several hundred veterans of the Civil war. The President and his special escort were preceded by several organizations, including a squadron of U. S. cavalry, the Third U. S. Artillery, and the Marine band of Washington, which had been ordered here for the occasion. Mrs. Roosevelt and other members of the president's party followed in carriages. The rear of the procession consisting of civic organizations and citizens in carriages. Gov. Pennypacker presided at the ceremones which were held in the rostrum in

After the Memorial day services of the G. A. R. had been concluded and the pupils of the public schools strewn flowers over the graves of threw howers over the graves of the thousands of dead, during which cere-mony the Marine band played a sol-emn dirge, Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the U.S. senate, pro-nounced the benediction.

PRESIDENT INTRODUCED.

The president was then introduced by ov. Pennypacker who said in part: "The battle of Gettysburg, momen tous in its exhibition of military force and tremendous in its destruction of human life, had consequences which in heir effect upon the race are limitless,
"The nation as it exists today arose
when Pickett failed to drive the Phila-Cemetery Hill. A seer sitting on the dread day upon the crests of Big Round Top could have figured in the

clouds of smoke rolling over the de-vil's den and the bloody angle the scenes soon to occur in Manila bay, at Santiago and San Juan Hill the beaming of a new light at Hawaii and in the far Philippines, the junction of the two mighty oceans and the near disappearince of English control of the com-

"The presidential office is so great a station among men that those who fill it are not to be regarded as personal-ities. Their individuality is lost in its immensity. They become the manifes-tations of certain impulses and stages

of development of the national life. Jackson represented its rough, uncouth and undisciplined strength. Lincoln looms up above all other Americans bearing the burden of woe and suffering which fate laid upon his broad shoulders in its time of stress and trial. Blessed be his memory forevermore.

"No people can look forward to the fulfillment of such a destiny as events seem to outline for us save one alert and eager with the enthusiasm and vigand eager with the enthusiasm and vigor of youth. No other president has so stood for that which after all types of our life-sweep of the winds over broad prairies, the snow capped mountains and the rushing rivers, the sequoia trees, the exuberance of youth conscious of red-blood, energy and power painting our bow of promise—as does Theodore Roosevelt. He has hunted in our woods, he has enriched our literature, he has ridden in the face of the ture, he has ridden in the face of the ture, he has ridged in the face of the enemy, he has maintained our ideals. Upon this day, devoted to the memor-ies of the heroic dead, in Pennsylvania as a Decoration day, the achievements of prolific past and the promise of the teeming future confront each other. Today for the first time Theodore Roosevelt treads the field made immor-tal by the sword of George Gordon Meade and hallowed by the prose dirge

of Abraham Lincoln. The president was accorded an en-thusiastic reception. His address fol-

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. The place where we now are has won a double distinction. Here was fought

oughgoing, practical fashion. It was one of the few wars which mean, ir their successful outcome, a life toward better things for the nations of ome wars have meant the triumph of liberty over tyranny masquerading as order; but this victorious war of our meant the triumph of both liberty and order, the triumph of orderly liberty the bestowal of civil rights upon the freed slaves, and at the same time the stern insistence on the supremacy of the national law throughout the length and breadth of the land. Moreover, this was one of those rare contests in which it was to the immeasureable interest of the vanquished that they should lose, quired the precious privilege of trans-mitting to those who came after them, as a heritage of honor forever, not only the memory of their own valuant deeds, but the memory of the deeds of those who, no less valiantly and with equal sincerity of purpose, fought against the stars in their courses. The war left to us all, as fellow-countrymen, as brothers, the right to rejoice that the Union has been restored in indestruc-tible shape in a country where slavery no longer mocks the boast of freedom. and also the right to rejoice with exult-ant pride in the courage, the self-sac-rifice, and the devotion, alike of the men who were the blue and the men

who wore the gray. REVERENCE FOR NATION'S PAST He is but a poor American who, looking at this field, does not feel within himself a deeper reverence for the nation's past and a higher purpose to make the nation's future rise level to her past. Here fought the chosen sons of the north and the south, the east and the west. The armies which on this field contended for the mastery were veteran armies, hardened by long cam-paign and desperate fighting into such instruments of war as no other nation then possessed. The severity of the fighting is attested by the proportion-ate loss, unrivaled in any battle of similar size since the close of the Napoleonic struggles; a loss which in vertain regiments was from three-fourths to four-fifths of the men engaged. Every spot on this field has its own associations of soldierly duty nodone, of supreme self-sacrifice free-renderd. The names of the chiefs who served in the two armies form a ong honor roll; and the enlisted men were worthy, and even more than worthy, of those who led them. Every here of this ground has its own assoations. We see where the fight thun-ered through and around the village of Gettysburg; where the artillery formed on the ridges; where the cavalry, fought; where the hills were attacked and defended; and where finally, the great charge surged up the slope only to break on the summit in the bloody

SOLDIERS WHO WON

But the soldiers who won at Gettys-arg, the soldiers who fought to a finish the Civil war and thereby made their countrymen forever their debtors, have left us far more even than the mem-ories of the war itself. They fought for four years in order that on this con-tinent those who came after them, their children and their children's children, might enjoy a lasting peace. They took arms not to destroy, but to save liberty; not to overthrow, but to establish the supremacy of the law. The crisis which they faced was to determine whether or not this people was fit for self-government and therefor fit for liberty. Freedom is not a gift which can be enjoyed save by those who show themselves worthy of it. In this world no privilege can be permanently appropriated by men who have not the power and the will successfully to assume the responsibility of using it aright. In his recent admirable little volume on freedom and responsibility in denocratic government. President Halley of Yale has rointed out that the free-

(Continued on page two.)

JAPANESE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Battle of Kin Chou and Activity Of Kuroki's Scouts is Part of A Well Executed Feint.

IS TO HAMPER KUROPATKIN.

Latter to be Led to Believe That it Is the Purpose to Engage Him Decisively.

PORT ARTHUR TO BE TAKEN SOON.

Harbor Will be Closed and the Russians Forced to Destroy All the Ships They Have There,

St. Petersburg, May 30. -According to Information received by the Assoclated Press from a high source important news regarding the Japanese plan of campaign which has reached the Russian authorities since the battle of Kin Chou compels the conviction that the advance of Gen. Kuroki and the activity of his scouts northwest and southwest of Feng Wang Cheng are parts of a well executed feint to prevent Gen. Kuropatkin from detaching a strong force to hamper Gen. Oku's operations on the Liao Tung peninsula. operations on the Liao Tung peninsula, Under cover of Gen, Kuroki's screens, it is added, a part of the Japanese army landed at Taku Shan will be moved southward into the peninsula, while Kuroki attempts to make Kuropatkin believe that he intends to force, a decisive engagement with him. This information would tend to prove that the primary object of the Japanese campaign all along has been Port Arthur and once that fortress is in their campaign all along has been Port Arthur and once that fortress is in their hands, unless an exceedingly favorable opportunity offers to attack Kuropatkin, the Japanese plan is simply to make their tenure secure and force the Russian commander to assume the offensive. Moreover, there is information to the effect that the Japanese propose to storm Port Arthur with the briefest possible delay, after having first closed the hurbor to render favorers of the Russian ships impossible at the last moment, thus forcing the Russians to destroy them without subjecting the Japanese to the inevitible losses which must occur if the Russian squadron gets out for a last fight be-

squadron gets out for a last fight re-fere going to the bottom.

The previous reported efforts of the Japanese to cork the harbor have been as much with the view to this ultimate

Situation as for protecting landings.

Nothing is known here of the Chefentracts of fighting at in Chen Tz, is nulles from Fort Arthur, but the general staff hardly believes the enemy could have advanced so rapidly.

The advanced to rapidly. The admiralty denies the reports of the loss of two Russian torpedo boat destroyers while laying mines which destroyed the Japanese battleship Hatsuse. The officials say Port Arthur

has been heard from since the Hatsuse was blown up and if the reported loss of the torpedo destroyers was true they would have known it. would have known it.

No surprise is expressed at the admiralty at the Tokio report of the evidence contained in intercepted Russian dispatches that the Hatsuse was blown

up by Russian stationary mines. The on the subject except to reiterate their denial of the charge that the Russians used floating or "driving" mines, which

In this connection a naval attache of a great power deblares that his government is in possession of the best information to the effect that the Japanese used "driving" mines, bunching